THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

A BILL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY PASSED IN THE SENATE.

cratic Senators Oppose a Conference on the House Substitute for the Shipping Bill Until the Senate Has Voted to Disagree-The Indian Appropriation Bill Passed-The Direct Tax Bill Goes to the President-In the Mouse Demoerats Successfully Oppose a Motion to Legislate Under the Suspension of the Rules-An Agreement that No More Contested Election Cases Shall Be Called.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Sanders, the privilege of the foor was given to Mr. Claggett, claiming to be constor-elect from Idaho, pending the decision of his claim.

Various resolutions heretofore offered were agreed to, including these:

By Mr. Platt-Instructing the Committee on Territo By Mr. Platta-instructing the recess and inquire into yies to visit Alaska diring the recess and inquire into the resources, its need of a more efficient system of government, the character of legislation necessary for its development, and into all matters relating to its wel-

is development.

By Mr. Frye-Authorizing the Committee on Rules to
examine the manuscript of the Parliamentary History
examine the manuscript of the Parliamentary History
expectation of Congress, compiled, edited, and copyrighted by
lienry H. Smith, journal clerk of the House of Representatives, and to report as to the advisability of purentatives, and to report as to the advisability of purentatives, and or report as to the committee on Frivilages and Elections to inquire and report at what time
expenses at the committee of the committ

Blates ought to begin.

By Mr. Manderson—Instructing the Committee on

By Mr. Manderson—Instructing the Committee on Frinting (with two members of the House committee re-elected to the next House) to examine into the numbers low printed of the various documents, bills, and other papers including the Congressional Record, and to re-port a bill making such reductions and changes as to distribution as will reduce the cost of public primiting. By Mr. Chandler—To pay to ex Senator Spencer of Manana his salary from the partinging of his term. liabana his salary from the beginning of his term on larch 4, 1807, until he was paid.

Senate bill to amend the charter of the Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia was taken from the calendar and The House amendment to the Direct Tax

bill having been taken up, Mr. Berry, who had objected to it yesterday, said that he had since read it and considered it unobjectionable. He had no objection to its being agreed to. The House amendment was agreed to without a division, and the bill now goes to the President. The House bill giving a pension of \$2,500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter, with an amendment reported by the Pensions Committee reducing the amount to \$2,000, was taken up. The amendment was disagreed to, and the bill was passed just as it came from the House. the House.
On motion of Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.), the House bill to provide for the reorganization of the artillery force of the army was taken from the calendar and passed with a Senate sub-

The substitute provides that the line of the army shall consist of twenty-five regiments of infantry, ten regi-The substitute provides that the line of the army shalt consist of twenty-due regiments of infantry, ten resiments of cavairy, seven regiments of artillery, one regiment of engineers, and the officers of the eers of entineers, who, when on duty with troop, shall be eligible to command according to rank: that each regiment of infantry, cavairy, and artillery shall have one Unione, one Lieutenant as Adjutant, one electronic and artillery shall have one Chief the entire the entire that the regiment of the control of the entire that the regiment of entire musician, and twelve companies; that the regiment of musician, two principal musicians, and twelve companies; that the regiment of musicians and twelve companies; that the regiment of hall be officered by sufficient details from the officers of the corpe of engineers; that each company throughout be line of the army shall have one Captain, one left Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant, and the number of Second Lieutenant, and the number of Second Lieutenant, and the number of Second Lieutenant to each infantry regiment all into according to the surface of the corpe of engineers; that cach company throughout the line of the army shall have one Captain, one left Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant, and the number of Second Lieutenant to each infantry regiment all one according to the control of the corpe of engineers; that cach company throughout the corpe of engineers; that each company throughout the corpe of engineers; the corpe of engineers are controlled to the corpe of engineers.

ber of Second Lieutenants to each infantry regi-talial not succed eight of all grades shall not ar-sultate, activates of the hospital corps and general tic clerks and messengers, unless other wise author-by Cougress; provided that a pubber not less than benlisted men of the army shall be Indiana, and Freident may also, in his disoration, authorize the

Nove the grade of Second Lieutenant in the infantry and the filled by promotion, according to seniority in a filled by promotion, according to seniority in a fille of war the Fresident may increase the number Lieutenants in any of the batteries of artillary to rese or four, at his discretion, by assignment of officers the artillary. The Fresident shall apportion the men theorised among the several arms as the good of the rice may require and he may, in his discretion, ostilizate the enisted men massigned to any regiment into chi number of companies, troops, or batteries as can be illy officered by the number of officers who are quantly outy with the reciment, thus leaving a number of mpanies proportionate to the number of officers who can be instituted men, in time of peace, so that all the organizated men, in time of peace, so that all the organizated men, in time of peace, so that all the organizated men are sentily present for stuty, and in time of war the Freedent may detach from the giments or corps of the army such number of officers is the rood of the service may require for duty with a volunteer forces in the service of the United Sistes, and he may assign to every resiment of the line of the ruly such number of che "An act to provide for the reorganization of the artillery and infantry forces of the army."

the artillery and infantry forces of the army."

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being on an amendment offered last night by Mr. Pettigrew to section 26, making the settlement price of the Sisseton and Wahpeton lands \$1.25 an acre instead of \$2.50. It was agreed to.

The question then was, as stated by Mr. Dawes, to strike out all the provisions of the Heuse bill from page 68 to page 125 and from page 137 to page 148 (relating to the six agreements with indian tribes for the cession of their reservations), and to insert in lieu of them the substitute, covering pages 148 to 218, the end of the bill.

Alt. Dawes declared that the House proposi-

ments with Indian tribes for the cession of their reservations), and to insert in lieu of their reservations), and to insert in lieu of them the substitute, covering pages 148 to 213, the end of the bill.

Mr. Dawes declared that the House proposition was a nonentity; that it began nowhere and ended nowhere; that there was not a word in it confirming any one of the agreements with the Indians, and that the Benate substitute had been prepared with care.

Mr. Gorman Dem., Md.) endorsed what Mr. Dawes had said about the House proposition, but he also characterized the Benate substitute as a monstrosity on an appropriation bill, lie wasted a division of the motion, because while he would vote to strike out the House proposition, he did not wish to vote in the benate substitute.

Mr. Dawes declined, however, to divide his motion, because that would lead to parliamentary embarrassments.

Mr. Jones Dem., Ark.) moved to add to the Senate substitute a provision to pay to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians \$2.991.450 in exchange for their lands in the indian Territory, now occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians under Executive order.

Mr. Allison (Rep., lows) made the point of order that the amendment was new legislation and was not in order.

A long discussion ensued, and, pending action on the amendment, conference reports were made and agreed to on the bills to define and resulate the jurisdiction of other police court of the Distret of Columbia, and to establish a United States iand court and provide for a judgus from three to flow, makes three a quorum, and provides that all persons who have 160 neres of land, whether in one tract or in several tracts, shall be entitled to the provisions of the bill.

The House substitute for the Senate Tonnare bill as agreed to inconference increases the number of Judgus from three to five, makes three a quorum, and provides that all persons who have 160 neres of land, whether in one tract or in several tracts, shall be entitled to the provisions of the bill.

for the appointment of a conference committee.

The competency of this motion was challenged by Mr. Carlisle (Dem., Kr.), on the ground that there could be no question of difference between the two Houses until the Senate had disagreed to the substitute passed by the House. Mr. Frye informed him, however, that such was not the practice in the Senate.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. Lithat the sense of the Senate should first be used to the House amendment. It might be sareed to, and then there would be nothing to confer about. If it were disagrees to, then the sense of the substitute be printed and its in the thing.

Mr. Frye said that the substitute be printed and its in the thible.

Mr. Frye said that the substitute be printed and its in the flouse was a bill that had been fully discussed in the Senate and had passed the senate by a majority of twelve. The only difference was that the substides proposed in it had been cut down one-third.

Mr. Vest Dem., Mo.) opposed the motion for a conference on the ground that the substides to be accepted or rejected as a whole; and he expressed the fear that what had happened in regard to the Tariff bill in 1883 might be repeated in this case, and that the conference report might contain both the Postal Substitute because, although opposed by it, he might rather vote for it than run the flouse substitute because, although opposed by it in Aldrich expressed the hope that the Senate should have an opportunity of voting first on agreeing to the lines and substitute because, although opposed by its might be might and the Tonnace bill. He insisted, therefore, that the Senate should have an opportunity of voting first on agreeing to the lines as ubstitute because, although opposed by its might be might and the Tonnace bill. He insisted, therefore, that the Senate should have an opportunity of voting irrst on agreeing to the lines and to go over until later on ton

to him that the Senator's intimation that he would resort to all parliamentary means to defeat the measure was not in good taste, to say the least.

Mr. Vest retoried that he would be the judge of that. If the Senator from Minnesota could not see any difference between the House substitute, which was subject to amendment, and a conference report, which would not be subject to amendment, he (Mr. Vest) did not wish his opinion about the taste or anything else, it another.

After further discussion Mr. Frys withdrew his motion and asked that the bill be printed and ile ever until to-morrow, when he would renew the motion to agree to the conference asked by the House. It was so ordered.

The Indian Appropriation bill was again taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) having been ruled to be in order was agreed to—year, 26; nays, 23.

Mr. Plumb (Rop., Kan.) moved to insert a provision that the school lands reserved in Okiahoma may be leased for a term not exceeding three years for the benefit of the school fund of the Territory. Agreed to.

Mg. Dawes's motion to strike out the House provisions in connection with the six agreements with Indian tribes and substitute the Senate provisions therefor was agreed to.

Mr. Reagan (Dem., Tex.) offered an amendment which was adopted, to pay \$200.000 to the Iriendly Bloux Indians during the late trouble for property lost or destroyed by obedience to the orders of the Government.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) created some amusement by asking that the Appropriation bill be laid aside, and the Conger Lard bill be passed without debate.

Mr. Carey (Rep., Wyo.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing for a commission to negotiate with the Shoahone Indians of Wyoming for a cession of their reservation.

At S.P. M. the vote was taken on the passang of the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was

At 8 P. M. the vote was taken on the passage of the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was passed without a division.

A conference was ordered on the Indian Appropriation bill, and Mesars, Dawes, Plumb, and Call were appointed conference on the part of the Senate.

House of Representatives.

When the House met at 11 o'clock this morning the Speaker said that he had been in-formed by the clerks that it had been physically impossible to prepare the journal of yes-terday's proceedings, and in view of this statement the reading of that document was post-poned. The House then agreed to the motion to ask the Senate for a conference on the Ship-ping bill, as amended by the House last night. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.)-Mr. Grisp of Georgia having objected to the action being taken by unanimous consent-moved to suspend the rules and agree to a motion that the House non-conour in Senate amendments to the Bundry Civil Appropriation bill, and accede to the request of the Senate for a conference. Mr. Cannon inveighed against the action the minority in obstructing the passage of the appropriation bills, declaring that if that action resulted in an extra session the minority would

be responsible for it.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.) said that it seemed possible for the other side. despite any apprepossible for the other side, deepite any apprehension of an extra session, to obtain as much time as it wanted for the specific measures it desired to pass outside the appropriation bills. When the minority offered resistance to that course the gentleman said that it would be responsible for an extra session. The majority asked for unanimous consent for the passage of the appropriation bills, in order that it might call up measures which the minority would resist to the uttermost. The majority had found time to give two days to abili granting largeses out of the Treasury to special tavorites. It has still some measures of the same sort, and it wished to get rid of the appropriation bills in order to call them up. He would deprecate an extra session as much as any man, but if the other side asked unanimous consent to de what ought to be done, in order that it might then do what ought not to be done, he would object, and when the extra session came the majority mould be responsible for it.

Mr. Cannon inquired what specific measure the gentleman was alluding to. He said that the majority insisted on controlling the business of the House in order that it might call up some specific measures. To what did he refer?

Mr. Crisp replied that the gentleman con-

up some specific measures. To what did he refer?

Mr. Orisp replied that the gentleman contended for the right of the majority to control. If it had that right—and he did not deny it—why did the gentleman ask for unanimous consent? If it controlled business under the rules the minority was helpless. But the majority had not done that; it had asked for unanimous consent; and the gentleman said that if that were not granted there would be an extra session. If the House devoted its time from now until the 4th of March to the consideration of the appropriation bills there would be no necessity for an extra session.

Mr. Cannon pressed his query as to what the measure was to which the gentleman objected. If the gentleman answered some agreement might be resched.

Mr. Crisp replied that he knewthe gentleman conselves an agree.

If the gentleman answered some agreement might be reached.

Mr. Crisp replied that he knew the gentleman too well to suppose that he could get an agreement with him.

Mr. Cannon thought that the gentleman did not intend to make that statement. Had the gentleman ever known of any agreement made by him (Mr. Cannon) that had been broken?

Mr. Crisp disclaimed any intention of so suggesting. He meant to say that he knew the gentleman too well to assume that he would make any agreement that would prevent a blinded and partisan majority from passing what it wished to pass. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Cannon once more reflected his question as to what measure the gentleman objected.

A Democrat—The election cases.

Mr. Crisp did not yet give a direct answer.

tion as to what measure the gentleman objected.

A Democrat—The election cases.

Mr. Crisp did not yet give a direct answer, but replied that the gentleman in asking for a unanimous consent was asking the minority to grant a favor.

Mr. Cannon—I ask no favor of your side.

Mr. Cannon—I ask no favor of your side.

Mr. Crisp—You ask us for unanimous consent to violate the rules. You are the gentleman who is the suppliant for favor. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Cannon—I am a suppliant for nothing except the grace of God. [Laughter.]

The Speaker—The House will please confine itself to business. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) suggested that the gentleman from Illinois, who asked for unanimous consent for the Bundry Civil bill, was the same gentleman who had abandoned the Deficiency bill to take up the Subsidy bill.

Mr. Crisp said there was no necessity for the motion to suspend the rules as far as the appropriation bills were concerned.

Mr. Cannon responded that it was necessary. Never before in his experience had there been such obstruction to the passage of appropriation bills as had been placed there by the minority of this House. He accepted this public notification, and for himself would say that if the rules could not be suspended and the ordinary course pursued, the majority would lay the appropriation bills aside and proceed under the rules to dispose of the business which it believed ought to be done.

Mr. Crisp said that this last statement illustrated the purpose of the gentleman. From the beginning of this Congress until the end, whenever it was necessary, the majority, in order to accombish its purpose, disregarded instice and brought in special rules. It had destroyed the character of this body, and held it up to the just and merited contempt and ridicule of the American people. [Democration bills in order to accombish its purpose, disregarded in stice and brought in special rules. It had destroyed the character of this body, and held it up to the just and merited contempt and ridicule of the Ame

the police states at design the jurisdiction of the police states at design the jurisdiction of the police states at the plant of the police states at the plant of the police states are the police states as a proper of the police of any policy for a judicial investigation and sottlement of private land claims. The latter has according to the provision of the plant of

dock will take Mr. Quay's. On the second row, the deek which has been made famous by Mr. Ingalie's speeches will be occupied by Mr. Washburn of Minnesota, while Mr. Wolcott of Colorado will take Mr. Speccher's place. On the third row, the three central seats now occupied by Mesera, Blair, mustis, and Payne, will be taken by Mesera Pasco, Faulkner, and White, respectively. The remainder of the seats soon to be vacated are not regarded as specially desirable and will occasion little competition. mittee on Judiciary, reported the following That Alsek Boarman, Judge of the United States Dis-rict for the Western District of the State of Louisiana, impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. be impeaced for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. McCormick (Rep., Pa.) spoke in favor of the resolution and advocated the impeacement of Judge Boarman.

Pending further consideration of the resolution, public business was suspended and the House proceeded to the consideration of resolutions eulogistic of the life, character, and public services of the late James Phelan of Tennessee. lutions sulogistic of the life, character, and public services of the late James Phelan of Tennessee.

Addresses were made by Messra Richardson, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Cummings, Grosvenor, Dunnell, Caruth, Stockbridge, Evans, Washington, Wheeler, McMillin, Haker, and McAdoo. The oulogies were unusually touching in their character, and there was a deep feeling manifested. At the close of the addresses the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-night.!

The House met at 8 P. M. and immediately proceeded to business upon the Speaker's table. After the disposal of a few private measures, the Copyright bill, with Senate amendments, was presented, and Mr. Simonds (liep., Conn.) moved that those amendments be non-concurred in.

Mr. Payson if Rep., ill.) made the point of order that the Senate amendments must first be considered in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker having overruled the point of order, Mr. Payson moved to concur with the Senate amendments. The motion to concur was defeated—yeas 64. nays 129—this being equivalent to a non-concurrence.

Mcars, Simonds, Buchanan of New Jersey and Cowles were appointed as conferees.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of the Halls of Congress,

ture, after baying figured in many sessions of

deadlock in the legislative history of this coun-

try. The provisions of the bill in substance are

Service to-day agreed to report, though not

Senator Manderson received a present the

In the studio of J. H. Moser, who is Mrs.

Harrison's teacher in painting, is a happy wit-

liciam in greenback pulp. Many years ago

ticism in greenback puln. Many years ago Mr. Moser painted a portrait in oil of John T. Raymond. It is a superb likeness of the comedian, and he wanted to buy it, until he learned that the artist's price was no joke. After Raymond died Mr. Moser hunted up the greenback pulp man and had him make a handsome large frame for the portrait. Then below, in a neat panel and in glided letters, he set the inscription:

JOHN T. RAYMOND, This Frame is Made of Greenbacks. "There's Millions In It."

Twelve Senators will be retired from public

ife on March 4. Of these the most distin-

guished are Messrs, Ingalls of Kansas, Evarts of

New York, and Spooner of Wisconsin, though

petition.

It is probable that the conferrees on the Pension Appropriation bill will be compelled to report a disagreement. The House conferrees have sent an ultimatum to the Senate conferrees insisting that the reduction of fees of pension attorneys made by the bill shall apply in all cases except where special contracts are on file in the Pension Office. The Senate conferrees insist that the reduction shall not apply to any existing contracts, whether on file in the Pension Office or not, and refuse to go any further.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters:

Massachusetts—Thomas N. Hart at Boston and John B. Sprague at Ayer
New Hampshire—George N. Deamond at Gorham.
Connecticut.—John Tweedy at Danbury, Roger S. Baldwin at Tilford, and Ornin N. Lamson at Bouth-ingroup. ington. Henry Ratherton of New Hampshire, Land Commissioner in Samo-, under the general act signed at Herin June 14, 1880, by the Fienipotenitaries of the United States, Germany, and Great Striam. William Brosh of South Dakota, Consul at Messina. Nathaniel T. Frothingham of Massachusetts, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, vice Robert J. Fisher, re-

The term of Gen. Corse as Postmaster at Boston expired some time ago, and the ap-pointment of ex-Mayor Hart is not a removal.

The President has redesignated Assistant Recretary Nattleton to not as Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Secretary Foster, and Assistant Secretary Spaulding to act in the absence of both. There is no difference in the rank of the assistant Secretaries, and the above designation is made in the order of seniority of appointment. The vacant assistant Secretaryship will be filled in a few weeks, The Direct Tax bill finally passed the Senate, and now goes to the President for his signa-Congress and given rise to the most protracted

The Senate bills for a new Custom House in New York and for a new building for the Mint at Philadelphia were favorably reported to the House to-day from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. They are both iden-tical with the provisions of the House bills on the same subjects now on the calendar. as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall credit each State and Territory and the District of Columbia with a sum equal to all collections, by set-off or otherwise, made under the terms of the Direct Tax act of 1881. That all moneys still due the United States under the requirement of that act are remitted. A sufficient sum of money to reimburse the States and Territories for the collections under the direct tax is appropriated to be paid when the Legislatures shall have accepted the sums in full satisfaction on account of the levy. Money appropriated to meet individual claims is to be held in trust by the State authorities, six years being allowed for the reception of these claims. Payment is also to be made to the owners of lands in Saint Helena and St. Luke's parishes, in South Carolina, that were sold under the operations of the Direct Tax act.

At a special meeting held to-day, the Woman's

Mr. Henry L. Bryan, who was private secretary to Mr. Bayard while he was in the Senate and at the head of the Department of State, has been appointed Secretary of the new Bureau of the American Republics. Mr. Bryan has been in the public service for many years, having been connected with the Senate counciled with the Senate counciles on finance, commerce, judiciary, &c., and has held other official positions.

The Rev. Jas. Henderson Kyle, Senator elect from South Dakots, arrived in town to-day and spent the afternoon in the Senate chamand spent the afternoon in the Benate chamber. Under the escort of Senator Manderson he visited the lunch room and various other popular places about the building, and was introduced to many of his future colleagues. There will be something of a struggle between the Bepublicans and Democrats to get possession of Mr. Ryle. and it is not yet known which side will be victorious. No provision is made in the United States Senate for Indecrats, and so it is uncertain whether this solitary member of the new species will sit on the Bepublican or Democratic side. At present the members of the two parties are almost equally distributed. The Republicans, as a rule, sit on the east side of the main sists and the Democration the west. The single exception is Mr. Blair, who occupies a corner desk on the back row of the Democratic side. Mr. Blair will not be a Senator after Wednesday next, however, and as he has often been called a "Orankocrat" by his colleagues and the public, it has been suggested that the embarrassing question as to the Seuth Dakota "Indecrat" occation might be settled by assigning him to the vacated chair of the New Hampshire "Crankocrat." At a special meeting held to-day, the Woman's Industrial League of America adopted a set of resolutions protesting against Senator Blair's appointment as Minister to China on the ground that the defender of women in the Unite! States is thereby pigeonboled, and averring that he day serve the people as one of the masses better than as Minister to China. unanimously, a bill to provide for a single

service to-day agreed to report, though not unanimously, a bill to provide for a single Civil Service Commissioner, with two deputies, in the place of the present triple-headed Commission. One of the deputies is to act as chief examiner and the other as secretary of the Commission. The Commissioner is to receive a salary of \$5,000 per year, the chief examiner \$3,500, and the secretary \$2,500. Lither one of the deputy commissioners may act as Commissioner during the Commissioner's absence and when so designated by him. The chief examiner is to be of an opposite political party to that of the Commissioner. Removals for political causes are prohibited, and the removing officer will be required to state, in cases of removal, his reasons therefor in writing. Any person removed may demand an investigation of the reasons of his removal before the Commissioner, and if it is found that the removal was for political reasons the case is to be reported to the President, who may remove the offending official. The appointing officer is required to select for appointment one of the three names certified to him by the Commissioner. Competitive examinations will not be required for appointments to laborars' positions. Senator Blair has not yet purchased a ticket for China. Perhaps he will not. This is a new phase of a subject that has been gossiped phase of a subject that has been goesiped about for the last twenty-four hours, and the idea of non-acceptance comes from no less trustworthy source than Senator Blair himself.

"I have nothing to say about my appointment as Minister to China," said to a reporter this afternoon. "I may to. The profier was a complete surprise cand I have not as yet come to any de reconclusion. When I do make up my mind it may be adverse to removing myself and my family to a country so far distant as China."

Friends of the Senator are, however, of opinon that he will ultimately accept, and this he is being urged to do by many who think the financial consideration worthy of careful attention. other day that he shows with considerable pride and amusement at intervals from his

pride and amusement at intervals from his duties on the floor of the Senate. It is only a paper hat, but it cost more probably than any headgear every before made, it is in the shape of an ordinary silk hat, and looks not unlike the white hats worn in summer by the average well-dressed man about town. The Nebraska Senator, however, does not expect to wear his pew hat long at a time nor in any public place. It was made by one of his old soldiers, a big. It was made by one of his sample of each to his amount of his family of Ges. Sherman, readving with profound graited the expression of the sympathy of your appropriation of the sy sarge hats have been known to tip the beam at sixteen and eighteen ounces. These were particularly finer ones coveted by the finest dressed cow punchers. Senator Manderson's hat beats those all out of sight. While a cowboy can invest sometimes \$30 or \$35 in a huge broad-brimmed hat, the Nebraska Senator boasts that his thatch protector cost over \$17,000! and I have not yet been appointed. Air, Harrison will, however, offer me the office if he accepts Mr. Huston's resignation. That was the cause of my trip to Washington. I cannot say whether I will accept or not. I have already made arrangements for a trip abroad with my entire family. If I can postpone the trip I will probably accept." The average value of the greenbacks and bonds cancelled and destroyed in the macerating machines at the Treasury Department is estimated to be \$864 per ounce. So that the twenty ounces of greenback pulp in the Senator's hat at one time was worth to Uncle Sam a sum sufficient to buy hats for the whole Ohio brigade that Gen. Manderson commanded when he was a boy of 23, and in the ranks of which Pegiog Martin, with two good, stout legs under him, marched to defend his country.

Minority Report on the Silver Bill, Washington, Feb. 28.—Representative Bartine of Nevada, in behalf of the minority members of the House Coinage Committee, to-day submitted a report in favor of the passage of the Silver Free Coinage bill. The report begins with an expression of regret that the majority delayed a report so long as to render it practically impossible for the House to consider the bill during the present Congress. It declares that the minority pressed continuously and urgently for prompt and speedy action, and that it was no fault of theirs that an earlier report was not made. The report then roviews the history of allver legislation in this country, and declares that the hardest hlow ever struck at the commerce of the country was the demonstization of silver in 1873, and that since that time silver and other articles have not declined, but that gold has appreciated. The charge that free coinage would Mexicanize this country and reduce it financially to the level of China is answered at length. The minority, the report says, have no doubt of the ability of the United States to establish and maintain the double standard, even without European cooperation, but it is predicted that if the United States adopted free silver coinage it would receive support from the principal nations of the Old World. bers of the House Coinage Committee, to-day

The idea has proved a hit, and manyan admirer of Haymond visits Moser's studio to see his frame, made, as Col. Mulberry Bellers would have had it, "with millions in it." How the Woman Suffrage Amendment Was Defeated in South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-At this morning's seslife on March 4. Of these the most distinguished are Messrs, Ingalls of Kansas, Evarts of New York, and Spooner of Wisconsin, though Brown of Georgia, Farwell of Illinois. Eustis of Louisiana, Blair of New Hampshire, Payne of Unio, and Hampton of South Carolina, have also won enjinence in various ways. The other three, Medonnoil, Pierce, and Moody, are new men from the new States in the far West, and have not yet made any positive record in the Senate. Messrs, Ingalls and Spooner will be especially missed. They have taken a leading part in debate and legislation, and rank among the brainiest politicians and most brilliant orstors in the country. The loss of Blair, as the chief patron and exemplar of eccentricity in Congress, will also be feit, and a landmark is removed by the departure of the venerable Gov. Brown, with his long, snow-white hair, and hands folded in the attitude of prayer, from the central seat on the front row so long occupied by him. He has been absent all winter on account of feebleness. The new Senator from Georgia will be jiov. Gordon. Insalls will be succeeded by Peffer, Eustis by White, Blair by Dr. Gallinger, Evarts by Gov. Hill. Pierce by Congressman Hansbrough. Payne by Brice. Hampton by Irby Moony by the Rev. Mr. Kyle, and Spooner by Vilas. There will probably be a contest between Du Hols and Claggett for McConnell's seat, and Farwell's successor has not been chosen yet by the Illinois Legislature. By these changes the Republicans have already lost four votes in the new Senate, with a possibility of losing two more, so that their majority next year will be whittled down to six or less. The expected death of Mr. Hearst, however, might bring it un to sinh, as the California Legislature would elect a Republican as his successor. The other isonators whose terms expire this spring have been reflected. They are Messra, Pugh of Alabama. Jones of Arkansas. Jones of Nevada, Stanford of California, Teller of Colorado. Platt of Connecticut, Voorhees of Indiana. Allison of Mashinton. The election sion of the Woman Suffrage Convention addresses were delivered by Emma Smith Devoe of South Dakota, Mrs. Alice J. Pickler of South Dakota, and Mr. Henry B. Blackwell of Massachusetts. Mrs. Pickler said she could give about as many reasons why the suffrage amendment did not win in the least campaign in Bouth Dakota as the small boy gave for not going to the menagerie. First, he did not have the necessary 50 cents, and, that fact being stated, it was not necessary to mention the remaining nine reasons. The suffragists first reason for non-success was that they did not get votes enough to win; the other reasons were not material. Bhe mentioned a number of reasons, however, the most prominent being the fact of there being three tickets in the field, and the friends of suffrage for women were timid about taking up any new issue. But for this fact the speaker believed that suffrage might have easily won. As it was, the cause gained about 23,000 converts among the voters. This campaign, she felt sure, laid the foundation for ultimate success in South Dakota, and that at no distant day. dresses were delivered by Emma Smith Devoe

Fossil Remains of a Buffalo in Florida, Ocala, Fla., Feb. 28.-The bones of a large fossil buffalo have been found in the Withla-coochee River, in Marion county. They were cooches River, in Marion county. They were uncovered while dredeing in the bed of the river near the Dunnellon phosphate works in a bed of fossiliferous bones. The horns are sight inches in diameter at the base, and the curve at the frontal bone is eighteen inches in width. The height of the animal is estimated at nine feet, and its weight at 5.001 pounds. The skull has been sent to the National Museum at Washington by Gen. S. W. Colby.

It was Cowardly But He Forgave Him, NASHWILLE, Feb. 28.-Frank Watson, an Alaama farmer, and Dick Sibley, constable o Kemper county. Miss., were matching dollars on Friday night. A dispute arose and Watson pulled out his pistol and shot Sibley. The wounds proved fatal. As Sibley lay on the ground he called to Watson and said: "It was a cowardly set. Frank, but I forgive you." Watson escaped.

Since the Christian Noeriein Brewing Company of Cincinnati opened their New York brauch last week at 120 Fear: at, Mr. Julius Nasanser has been rushed to death with orders. The "National Export" (The Queen of Fearsh has been adopted by New Yorkers as their favorite beverage. All clubs, saloons and restaurants catering to popular tasts have acknowledged it to be the finest beer ever handled in the metropolis...den



SARAH BERNHARDT AS THEODORA. THE DIVINE SARAH WRITES A LETTER

DRAR MADAM: The Récamier Preparations are the perfection of toilet articles. Please send me without fail, to-morrow, two dozen assorted for immediate use. SARAH RERNHARDT. To MRS, HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

RICAMIER CREAM Is used daily by fashionable women and prominent actresses all over the world. It is the only known preparation whose merits are attested to by physician. It will preserve your youth, remove all blemishes, and not the control of th

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 305 Fifth av., New York City, ar Write for l'amphiet containing full list of Nea-mer Preparations and toilet articles, the choicest and faintiest in the world.

NO POLITICS IN OUR CENSUS.

Inspectors and Captains of Police Testify-Morning Greetings to Williams Inspector Byrnes sent word to fifteen police Captains and an acting Captain on Friday night to appear in the Superior Court room yesterday to testify before the Assembly Census Committee. The Captains were all on hand promptly yesterday morning, and they were an interesting sight as they sat in blue coats and bright buttons before the Assembly committee in a long row of chairs. Inspectors Williams and Steers were also present.

Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, testified that in his opinion, based on estimates from statistics of the Health Board, the population of New York in June last when the Porter census was taken was at least 1,650,000 and probably 1,700,000. The police enumeration in October, 1890, was rather under than over the number actually living in the city at the time. There were probably 40,000 or 50,000 less people in town in June than in October. A difference of 170,000 would be impossible, and as there was such a differ-ence between the Porter and the police counts he believed that the Porter count was er-

Lawyer Franklin Bartlett read to the witness a statement by Mr. Porter that the methods of making up statistics in the Health Board were not so accurate between 1880 and 1890 as between 1870 and 1880. Col. Clark said the statement was not true. The method now in use, he added had been in the main unchanged

he added had been in the main unchanged since 1856.
Inspector Steers testified that in the discussions at Police Headquarters none of the officials connected with the police enumeration had spoken of it from a political standpoint. Politics had never been even hinted st. No one had dreamed of trying to make out the population as large as possible.

Big Inspector Williams took the cath to tell the whole truth, and leaned back in his chair. Mr. Eartlett shot at him the question. Inspector are you a Democrat or a Republican? The Inspector straightened himself and shot back:

Discussion at the Friends' Meeting-The

College for Training Teachers, Charles Henry Ham of Chicago, who is a recognized authority on manual training, read a paper on that subject yesterday afternoon at the Friends' meeting house, Fifteenth street and Rutherford place, at the second Educational Conference of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends. Mr. Ham said that the schools of the future would be workshops.

Col. R. T. Auchmuty, the founder of the New York Trades Schools, said that in the past ten years the number of pupils in these schools had icreased from 10 to 589, and there were now boys there from many of the Western States learning trades. The greater progress of this work was retarded, he said, by the prejudice of the trades unions against these of this work was retarded, he said, by the projudice of the trades unions against these schools. The schools enabled young men to learn in one month things that were not usually learned by apprentices inside of two years. Less than eight years ago a number of men and women of this city organized as a purely philanthropic movement. The Industrial Education Association." The first idea of the organizers was merely to prepare girls through knowledge of domestic science for intelligent and efficient womanhood. The association grew and increased its scope. It began to educate both boys and girls by manual training, then to train teachers for this work, and finally developed into the "New York College for the Training of Teachers." whose object is to afford a complete professional souinment to teachers of all grades of schools. I esteriny afternoon the trustees of this college held a reception at the college building, 9 University place, and invited men and women who were interested in educational work to come and see for themselves what had been accomplished.

From 8 o'clock until 6 there were many visitors to inspect the results and methods of the kindergarten and manual training work. This college holds that the best teachers should teach the youngest children, and advocates the introduction of kindergarten methods in all schools. There were on exhibition some of the results of the study of color and form through modelling and drawing. The teachers who examined the work were pleased with it. Nicholas hiurray Butler is President of the faculty.

In Use for Nearly a Century. CONCENTRATED CRAB ORCHARD WATER

Dyspepsia, Sick-Headache, Constipation. This concentrate is obtained by evaporating natural Crab Orchard Water. Each bottle 6 ounces equivalent to two gallons natural water. Frice 55 cents. See that "Crab-Apple" trade-mark is on the label.

A Certain Remedy for Diseases of the LIVER AND STOMACH Sold by all Druggists. SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

Crab Orchard Water Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

SIX CHILDREN DOG-BITTEN. A

A CUB CREATES CONSTERNATION IN A NEWARK STREET.

The Victims Will Probably be Sent to the Pastour Institute in This City for Treatment-A Plague of Mad Bogs. Six school children were bitten by a dog on Friday afternoon at the lower end of Ferry street, near Hamburg place, Newark. The dog, which had been lying around on doorsteps or wandering aimlessly through the streets all the afternoon, dashed into a group of children and began biting right and left. Eight or ten children had their shoes or garments torn by the maddened brute, and six were bitten more or less seriously. The children bitten were: Thomas Morris, aged 9, of 20 Alyes were: Thomas Morris, aged 9, of 30 Alyes, street; Jacob Flochs, aged 12, of 82 Barbara street; Florence Solliday, aged 11, of 85 Ann street; Alice Whigham, aged 10, of 56 Hamburg place, Alice Neiers of 42 Hamburg place, and one boy whose name is not reported. Nearly all of these children were bitten while

Nearly all of these children were bitten while they were in a group.

Florence Solliday and Jacob Flock had a bard fight with the brute. The girl was badly bitten while she tried to kick the dog away from her. There are five wounds on her left ankle, all of which have been carefully cauterized by Dr. S. E. Robertson of 149 Polk street. Emil Neith had on rubber boots, and although the dog attacked him and he fell down the pangs did not go through the tough rubber. His foot was bruised, however. Jacob Flock was wounded on the heel while kicking the cur away, and Drs. Collins and Robertson cauter-ized the wound. The Norris boy had a deep ized the wound. The Norris boy had a deep cut on the calf of his leg which was attended to by Dr. Robertson. Alice Whigham was bitten on the left foot, but the skin was not broken. Dr. Robertson, who has had considerable experience with such cases, visited five of the children yesterday. He will watch developments carefully, and it may be decided to put the bitten children under the care of Dr. Gibler of this city.

The boy whose name was next reported was brought to the Pasteur Institute, 178 West Tenth street, yesterday afternoon. He is y years old. His shoe had been torn off, and there was a slight abrasion of the skin on the right ankle caused by the teeth of the dog. Dr. Gibler said last night that a slight seratch of this kind was often more dangerous than a deep wound from which blood flowed. The boy will receive thirty incoulations, two each day of fifteen days.

deep wound from which blood flowed. The boy will receive thirty inoculations, two each day for fitteen days.

After biting the children the dog ran up Ferry street, pursued by a crowd of men and boys, who threwstones and clubs at it. Policeman Wriggins heard the noise from the Third presinct and joined in the chase with three other policemen. They brought the cur to bay at the corner of Jackson and Market streets, and after firing seven shots from their revolvers they despatched it with their clubs. The dog was yellow and white, showing traces of both hound and setter blood. Nobody could tell to whom it belonged. On its travels it encountered many other dogs, but they instinctively keptout of its reach and none was bitten so far as can be learned.

Drs. Herold and Robertson both expressed regret that the dog had been killed. They wanted to tie it up and see whether acute rabies would develop. The dog was driven from a number of doorways during the day, but it then showed no inclination to turn upon its disturbers.

Dover, N. J., Feb. 28.—For six months the people of Morris county have been in terror of mad dogs, and hardly a week has passed in which a rabid our has not visited some community, biting cattle and dogs. Twice in that time has Mavor Bennett of Dover issued a proclamation ordering the indiscriminate killing of unmuzzled dogs in the town, and Marshal James Beil has a record of ninety-four dogs killed in obedience to these proclamations. Several dogs known to be mad have been killed in the place.

A little son of Henry Payne of Dover was bitten by a mad dogs a half score of times, and was sent to the Pasteur Institute in New York for treatment. Dr. Gibier apalyzed the brain of the dog which bit the lad and decided that it was affected with hydrophobla. The boy was cured.

But it is in the country districts that the groutest damage has been done. It has not

has dreamed of trying to make out the population as large as possible.

Big Inspector Williams took the cath to tell the whole truth, and leaned back in his chair. Mr. Bartiett shot at him the question. "Inspector are you a Democrat or a Bepublican?" The Inspector straightened himself and shot back:

"Republican in national politics, but in local politics somewhat mixed—especially of late."

Q.—You are pretty familiar with New York?
A. with a chuckle)—It's got so that the carhorses nod to me mornings.

The Inspector proceeded more calmly to testify that the police count was as carefully taken as it could be. The number courted was under and not over the number of residents in town.

Q.—There was no politics in the enumeration by the police? A.—No, sir: there's no politics in any act of the police. Carbon by the police? A.—No, sir: there's no politics in any act of the police captains and one scrasant were examined in turn by Mr. Bartiett. With one accord they testified that inspector Byrnes, in giving them instructions how to have the census taken, desired them to employ their best men, and have no mistakes, and that the order was carried out to the leiter.

The next bearing will be to-morrow in the remaining police captains will be summoned to testify.

MANUAL TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Discussion at the Friends' Meeting—The of the State. The farmers are now talking of making a united effort to obtain from the pres-ent Legislature a law that will effectually abate the dog nuisance.

THREE BROOKLYN DIFORCE CASES.

Abraham Morrison, Lena Hoffman, and Frans Helfrick the Plaintiffs. Justice Bartlett in Brooklyn yesterday granted an absolute divorce to Abraham Morrison from Lydia Ann Morrison, who ran away from her husband in Canarsia last summer and bear gan housekeeping with John Thompson at East Orange. Several witnesses testified that Thompson and Mrs. Morrison were living tegether.

Justice Bartlett reserved decision in two other divorce cases which he tried yesterday. One of them was that of Lena Hoffman of 711 Grand street, Williamsburgh, who swears that her husband George ran away with her sister. Annie Muska. The couple have a baby now, according to the testimony of Bertha Muske, another sister, and are living in Newark.

The other case is that of Frank Helirich, who produced witnesses to prove that his wife Maria was unfaithful. He married her six years ago, and lived with her up to last September at it Skillman avenue, Brooklyn. They had a boarder named Thomas E. Brackett, and in the absence of Helirich the boarder made love to his landlady so effectively that she consented to elope with him, Brackett and the woman were heard from last as living in Vermont, and notice of the suit was served by publication. Justice Bartlett reserved decision in two

Lawyer Davis In a Temper Again. Lawyer H. B. Davis of Brooklyn is in trouble again. A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice Goetting on a charge of malicious mischief, and he was notified to appear for trial to-morrow. Justice Goetting fined him \$50 about six months ago for unruly behavior in the court room. A few days later he visited the Amphion Academy and seating himself in the best seat he could see he refused to move for

best seat he could see he refused to move for the rightful owner. He challenged any one to put him out, and sconer than have any disturbance the management permitted him to remain. His coupon called for a less expensive sent than the one he took.

The affair for which he has now to answer is more serious. Late on Friday night he visited Schieland's salcon in Lee avenue, Williamsburgh, and sot into a dispute with Bartender Franz Ziegier about the price of imported beer. He called the bartender a thief, and used other bad words regarding him. Ziegier responded in kind, and Mr. Davis threw a water jug at him and kept up a justiade until he had cleared the counter of all the bottles and glasses on it. The bar was badly wrecked. A mirror, said to have cost \$175, and a number of fancy decanters and some fancy glass were destroyed.

The Brooklyn Union League Club Election The annual election of officers of the Union League Club of Brooklyn will take place on Tuursday next at the club house in Bedford avenue and Dean street. There is an opposi-tion to the re-decision of the President, Fran-cis H. Wilson, and it is understood that As-semblyman Joseph Aspinali will head the ticket which is to be placed in the field against him. Mr. Wilson's friends, however, are san-guine of success.

Dr. Morris Loses his Kitchen Pioor. Fire was discovered among some kindling wood in the basement of Dr. F. S. Morrie's brown-stone residence at 16 East Thirtieth street at 6 A. M. yesterday. The family took refuge with neighbors, and the firemen put the fire out after it had burned away the kitchen floor and stairs. The cause of the fire is unknown. Damage \$250.

Pardon to be Discharged. Charles E. Fardon, the alleged safe burglar whom Gov. Hill refused to return to Connecticut upon Gov. Bulkejer's requisition. will be discharged from the Essex Market prison to-morrow, the six days of his commitment hav-ing expired.

YOUNG MAN'S GRATITUDE HIS LIBITE TO DRS. McCOY, WILD-

He Says, They Have Cured Him of a Bad Case of Catarrh, and It Must Have Been Awfal, from His Description of the

A. T. Converse said during a recent conversativith the writer at his home, 157 Thompson et. this cit in laws had the gatarrh for five years. During it ime I was amilited with severe headaches in the frow and side of my head that p shooting pains would do through from tempts have pained by the converse of the converse that the converse was a converse to the converse that the converse was the converse that the converse that the converse was the converse that the



DOCTORS McCOY, WILDMAN and BLAIR, SEAST 48B ST., NEW YORK CITY, Near Grand Central Depot; SR STE AVE, near 14th st., NEW YORK; 187 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN,

Opposite Academy of Music,
Where all curable diseases are treated with success,
Specialties: Catarrh. all throat and chest diseases, all
nervous diseases, chronic diseases. If you live at a distance write for a symptom blank. Address all mail to B
East 42d st. Office hours—8 to 11 A. N.: 210 4 P. M. 746
P. M. 4317. Sundays to 11 A. M. and 25 to 4 P. M.

SAYS HER BROTHER IS INSANE. But Von Felde Says His Sister and Others

Are Conspiring Against Him. William Von Felde, 24 years old, of 70 Cliff street, was arraigned before Justice Taintor at the Tombs yesterday at the instance of his sister, Isabella Von Felde who says he is ininsane. She told Justice Taintor that she was in fear of losing her life at the hands of her brother. He made constant demands for money, and when he could not obtain it he threatened to kill them all, but especially his mother, so that he could inherit the property.

mother, so that he could inherit the property.

Miss Von Felde gives her brother \$15 a week
for spending money and buys all his clothes.
The estate left by their father, who died five
years ago, includes six houses, and is managed by an executor.

Miss Lulu Frees, an aunt, corroborated the
story of the sister. Von Felde, she said, attempted to strangle his sister on Feb. 22, and
was prevented by a man who lives in the same
house.

William is a musician. He is handsome and
well built. He said he was not insane, and
that there was a conspiracy to put him away.
His counsel, in cross-examining Miss Von
Felde, brought out the fact that she went to
Europe last summer, accompanied by the executor of the estate. She was gone three
months. William's lawyer said that William
stood in the way of his sister's plans, and it
was cought to get him into an asylum.

William then approached the Justice's bench
and taiked for five minutes. "Now. Judge,"
he said. "If you do not perceive from my conversation that I am sane send me before medical experts to determine."

He was committed for five days for examination.

PART IV., GENERAL SESSIONS,

Mr. Nicoli Lays His Project Before the

Assembled Judges. District Attorney Nicoll invited Recorder Smyth and Judges Cowing, Martine, and Fitzgerald to a conference on Friday evening. He told them that there were about 500 old indictments in the office that could never be tried. and about 1,000 that ought to be tried. With the present machinery of the criminal courts he felt that he could make no impression on the pile of old cases, and he had arrived at the conclusion that there should be another oriminal court, making Part IV. of the General Sec-

sions.

After discussion the Judges said that they were not prepared to say on so short notice whether they believed that another court was whether they believed that another court was properly in the said of t whether they believed that another court was needed or not. They will hold a meeting on some evening this week to make a decision. They rather thought, they said, that it would be better to wait until the new Criminal Court building is completed before going to the expense of a new court. There will be four criminal court rooms in theinew building. The expense of an additional court would be about \$33,000 a year, exclusive of the Judge's salary. To create another criminal court it will be necessary to amond the Criminal Code. District Attorney Nicoli is at work drawing up an amendment to be introduced in the Legislature for that purpose.

The District Attorney yesterday issued an order to the employees at the District Attorney's office to be at their posts to-morrow and until further notice at 10 A. M. The object of the order is to enable the Assistant District Attorneys to go into court with an hour's preliminary preparation.

A Series of Collisions at the Battery. The ferryboat Brooklyn Annex No. 3, while making a landing at the Barge Office yesterday morning, ran into the steamboat William Fietcher, tearing off her guard rail. In backing she struck the barge O. N. P. Archer. moored south of the Barge Office pier, and knocked in some of her joiner work. She next bumped up against the revenue cutter Washington and tore off a part of her guard rail plats. Then she effected a landing.

The tug Palmer, while rounding the Battery at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with a car float, ran into the tug Banford and cut off her stem.

Fire started in the basement of the twostory frame house in Whitmore avenue, near 156th atreet, at 1 A. M. yesterday, drove out Steven Mitchel and his family, destroyed 8800 worth of their furniture, and damaged the building, which is owned by John Kelly, \$1,500. The fire extended to the adjoining building, owned and occupied by B. Ree. The house and furniture were damaged \$2,500. No one seems to know just how the fire started.

Put Out with a Broken Ankle.

A policeman found George Howe. 31 years old, of 14 McKinney street, Brooklyn, limping along the Bowery with a broken ankle yesterday morning. He said he had been in a quar-rel with two strangers in the saloon at 268 Howery, and that the proprietor. Edwin Hotz, had ejected him. He was taken to Gouver-neur Hospital and Hotz was arrested.

Policeman Berryman Held for Trial. The examination in the case of Policeman Berryman of the West Forty-seventh street station, charged with clubbing Andrew Will in the hallway of the tenement house at 641 West Forty-second street at 4 A. M. on Feb. 16, was completed before Justice McMahon in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The prison-er was held in \$500 for trial.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS,

NEW FUR CAPES,

And all leading fashionable fure: have too many manu-PRICES LARGELY REDUCED

before storing away; now is the time to secure ACTUAL BARGAINS.

All goods have the firm name in, thereby carrying the

C. C. SHAYNE,

124 West 42d and 103 Prince St